Model STP-600 Power Inverter
Titanium Plus
Smooth Start Series

User's Manual

IMPORTANT: Sima Products Corporation does not authorize any products to be used in life support systems

Date Purchased _____

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P/N #21685

Safety Information

IMPORTANT: Read all the Cautions and Warnings before installing and using the power inverter. The inverter must be properly installed.

IMPORTANT: If you are not familiar with 12 volt high current wiring, it is recommended that you have a professional automotive installer install the inverter.

CAUTION: The power inverter generates 115 VAC power from your 12 volt car battery. Treat the 115 VAC output just like you treat the 115 VAC in your house. Keep children away from the unit.

- Do not connect the unit to AC distribution wiring.
- Keep the unit away from water. Do not allow water to drip or splash on to the power inverter.
- Keep the unit in cool environments. Ambient air temperature should be between 32 degrees and 75 degrees F. Keep out of direct sunlight and away from heating vents.
- Keep away from flammable material or any location which may accumulate flammable fumes or gases, such as the battery compartment of your car, boat, RV or truck.
- With heavy use, the unit will become warm and possibly hot. Keep it away from any heat sensitive materials.
- Make sure the fan and vent openings are not blocked.
- **Do not open the unit. High voltage inside!**
- Use proper size wiring. High power inverters can draw many amps from the 12 volt source and can melt wires if not fused and sized properly.

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Introduction

Congratulations on your purchase of a Sima Products Corporation power inverter. It provides 115 VAC anywhere you have 12V DC; in your car, truck, or RV. It is designed to be easy to use and provide years of dependable service.

Key Feature

High-efficiency operation provides the most output with the least battery power.

Advanced protection

- Thermal Protection shuts the unit off to guard it against getting too hot.
- Overload Protection protects the unit from excessive loads.
- Under Voltage Protection turns the unit off to protect the battery from being over discharged.

The STP-600 power inverter produces a modified sine wave output that is suitable for most AC loads. This includes lights, appliances, motors, TVs and most electronics.

Caution: A few battery chargers are not compatible with modified sine wave operation. These are typically small, rechargeable, battery operated devices like razors and flashlights that are plugged directly into an AC receptacle. Some chargers for battery packs used in power tools also should not be used with an inverter. These chargers typically have a warning label indicating that dangerous voltages are present at the battery terminals. Only a true sine wave inverter should be used with these types of appliances. Damage to the device could result if you attempt to use them with any type of modified sine wave inverter. Do not use this power inverter with the above devices.

Package Includes

Inverter (Model STP-600)
Cables with alligator clips
This manual

Needed for Installation (not included)

Mounting hardware for the inverter
12 volt DC power wiring, fuse block and connectors
Tools – Drill and drill bit, small socket set, wire crimpers, volt meter
Optional: wiring kit from Sima

Overview of the Power Inverter

The STP-600 power inverter is an electronic devices that converts the low voltage 12 VOLTS DC from a battery or other power source to 115 VAC to run standard household appliances.

See the section on ***How it Works*** to learn more about the technology used in this power inverter.

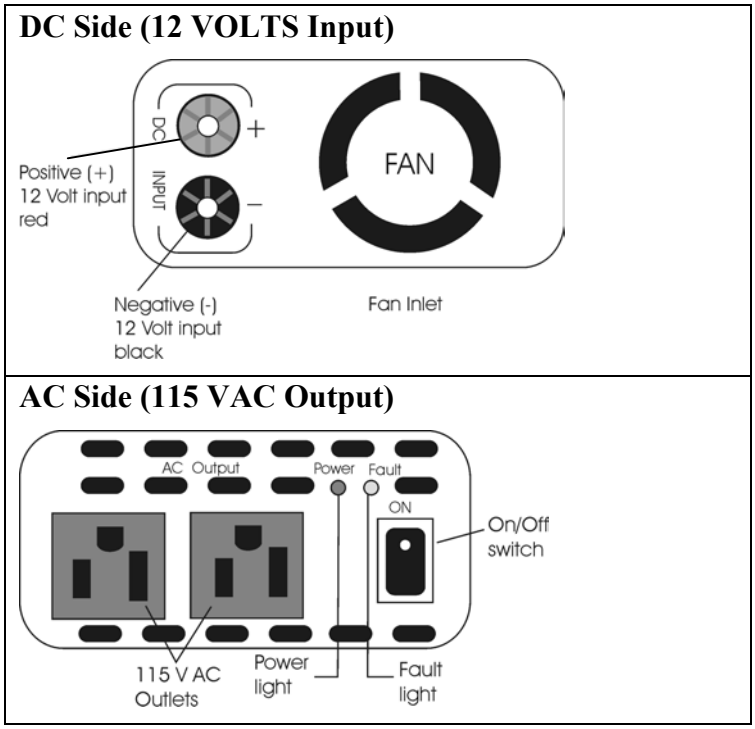


Figure #1, DC and AC Sides of the STP-600

Installation

Overview

Install the power inverter using these three basic steps:

1) Mounting: Mount the inverter securely
2) Wiring: Wire the inverter to a 12 VOLT source
3) Testing: Test for proper operation

Step #1: Mounting the Inverter

The power inverter should be secured to a solid flat surface capable of handling the weight of the unit. It is very important that the unit be secured using the proper size mounting hardware (not included) to keep the unit from moving around or becoming loose in emergency situations.

- The power inverter should be placed with space around the unit for proper ventilation. Do not block the air entrance to the fan or block the exhaust holes located on the side or bottom of the unit.
- The unit must be mounted in a dry, cool area. Do not allow water to drip or splash onto the inverter. The ambient air temperature should be between 32 deg F and 75 deg F.
- The unit must not be mounted in an area with batteries or in any area storing flammable liquids such as gasoline.
- To minimize cable lengths, the unit should be mounted as close as possible to the battery, but not in the same compartment. If you have a choice, it is better to run longer AC wires than DC cables.

Caution: The power inverter must be mounted securely in any type of moving vehicle. In an emergency situation, if the power inverter is not securely mounted, it could cause bodily injury

Figure 2 Mounting the power inverter

Step #2: Wiring Inverter to 12 volt Power

The power inverter requires connection to a standard 12 volt DC power source as found in most cars, trucks, RVs and boats. The power source must provide between 11 and 15 volts DC. The power source must be able to provide sufficient current to power the load. See the chart below that shows minimal wire sizing and current draw at full load.

Wire Size Chart

Inverter Model	**Current at rated power**	**Suggested User Installed 12 V Fuse Size**	**Suggested Wire gauge, less than-10'**	**Suggested Wire gauge 10' to 25'**
STP-600	56 Amps	60A	6 AWG	4 AWG

Always connect the positive, red (+) terminal to the positive connection and the negative, black (-) terminal to the negative or ground side of the power system.

WARNING: Failure to connect the correct polarity may cause damage to the power inverter and/or your electrical system and is not covered by the warranty.

Temporary Wiring

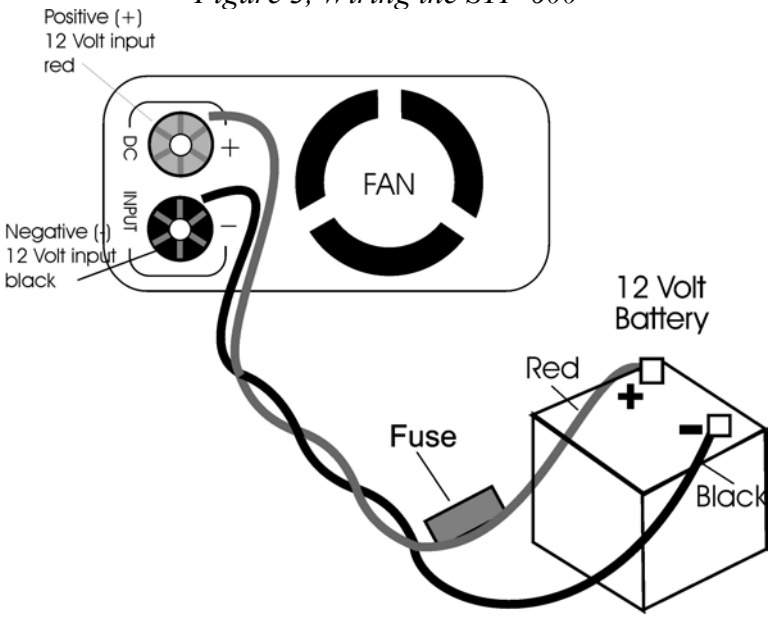
The power inverter comes with a set of jumper cables to attach directly to your battery terminals for temporary usage. For permanent installation, you should hardwire the power inverter into your 12 volt system as described below.

WARNING When connecting cables, a spark may occur. This is normal. To prevent explosion from the battery gasses, when connecting jumper cables, always connect the wires to the inverter first, then connect the positive alligator clip to the positive (+) terminal on the battery. Finally connect the negative (-) alligator clip to a solid ground point on the engine.

Connect the red wire to the red positive (+) terminal on the inverter and the black wire to the black negative (-) terminal on the inverter. Connect the red alligator clip to the positive battery terminal and the black alligator to the frame or engine of the vehicle. Follow the instructions below and proceed to Step #3 Testing the Power Inverter.

Permanent Installation

Figure 3, Wiring the STP-600



Installation Tip: To minimize electrical interference, keep the DC power cables as short as possible and twist them with 1 to 3 twists per foot. This minimizes radiated interference from the cables. Caution: Always use adequate wire size and fusing for any installation

Wiring Steps

- Disconnect the positive battery terminal before doing any wiring to the inverter.

- Using proper sized copper wire and proper terminations, wire the inverter to the electrical system and fuse block. See your local RV dealer or automotive shop for wire, connectors, fuse block and other wiring parts. Tighten all connections firmly, but do not over tighten. Remember to recheck all connections every few months of operation.
- Use ring type lugs for a ¼" post to attach to the wire. Crimp the rings to the wire and slide the rings over the binding post and tighten securely by hand.

WARNING: Do not operate the power inverter without a fuse installed.

- Double check all wiring for proper polarity.

- Install the fuse and reconnect the wire to the battery. Note, a slight spark and beep from the inverter is normal when the unit is first connected to 12 volt power.

Advanced Installation

Large inverters can draw high currents from your battery and charging system especially when used with appliances and tools that use a lot of power. In these applications, you may need to increase the capacity of your 12 volt system. There are several ways to do this.

High Capacity Batteries

You can purchase high capacity batteries that are specially designed for deep discharge operation. Contact your automotive or RV specialist for more information.

Multiple Batteries

In systems with multiple batteries, you typically wire the system with the batteries in parallel (negative to negative and positive to positive) with a battery isolator between the positive terminals. The isolator allows a single alternator to charge both batteries but lets the inverter only use the second battery so the vehicle's battery is not discharged during operation. Contact your automotive or RV specialist for more information about battery isolators and wiring.

Larger Alternator

Typical automotive alternators may not be able to supply the power required for continuous operation of the inverter at high power usage. Contact your automotive or RV specialist for more information about larger output alternators.

Step #3: Testing the Power Inverter

After you make sure the 12 volt power is wired properly to the power inverter, with nothing plugged into the 115 VAC outlets, turn the power switch on the power inverter to On. The green POWER light will turn on.

If the inverter does not operate properly and the POWER light does not illuminate, turn the power switch off and check your wiring and external fuse.

With the inverter turned off, plug the appliance you want to use into the 115 VAC power outlet on the unit. Turn the power switch on the power inverter on so the green POWER light is illuminated. Turn on the appliance. The appliance should now be operational.

Check the Troubleshooting section if you have any difficulties.

Operation

Equipment Power Usage

It is important to use only products that draw less than the power rating of the power inverter. Use of products greater than the rated power rating may either cause the protection circuitry of the power inverter to shut down or the fuse to blow. Repeated use of excessive power draw can cause failure of the power inverter. How to calculate power usage. Most products have a power rating on them such as 45 watts. Others may be marked with their current draw, such as .9 amps. To convert the current to watts multiply the current by 115. (Example: .9 amps x 115 = 104 watts)

Typical Power Usage Chart

Typical Appliance	**Current Draw**
Cell phone charger	20 watts
Camcorder	23 watts
VCR	40 watts
Soldering iron	45 watts
Laptop computer	75 watts
19” TV	160 watts
Small stereo system	150 watts
Small power drill	250 watts

Some products draw a high surge current to start up. If the appliance does not operate and the inverter turns off, you may need a larger inverter. Check that the battery and the wiring to the inverter is large enough to handle the current draw and that the battery is fully charged.

Important: Power inverters may not operate some appliances designed to produce heat such as hair dryers, heaters, toasters and coffee makers. Always check the power rating before using these kinds of products to be sure they do not exceed the power capability of the inverter.

Battery Life

Important: The power inverter can draw lots of amps from your car's battery when operating. If you are using it for extended periods of time, operate your car occasionally to maintain the charge in your car's battery. In addition, the power inverter will also draw a small current, less than 0.1 amp, when turned off. Disconnect it from your car's battery if your vehicle will not be used for more than a day. The following chart shows typical operation times for typical car batteries with the engine not running for various loads. Check the size of your battery.

Battery Life Chart

Power Usage	Approximate 12V Current	Typical operation time with 50 amp-hour car battery	Typical operation time with 100 amp-hour car battery
100 W	9 Amps	5.5 hours	11 hours
200 W	19 Amps	2.6 hours	5.2 hours
500 W	47 Amps	1 hour	2 hours

Actual Current Draw

Approximate 12 volt current draw is the load in watts divided by 10. Thus a 60 watt light bulb plugged into the inverter will draw 6 amps (60 / 10 = 6) from the 12 volt supply.

Batteries are rated in several different ways:

Peak cranking amps - Not a useful number for inverter use.

Battery reserve capacity - How long a battery can supply a given current, typically 25 amps, before the battery reaches a low voltage. A battery rated at 200 minutes reserve can deliver 25 amps for 200 minutes before it is discharged.

Ampere-hour capacity - How many amps a battery can deliver over a period of time, typically 20 hours. A 100 amp-hour battery can deliver 5 amps for 20 hours (5 x 20 = 100). Actual operating time will depend upon the current draw from the battery. A battery will deliver less total power (energy) as you draw higher amps. A 100 amp-hour battery can deliver 5 amps for 20 hours (100 amp-hours) but it will only deliver 50 amps for 1 ½ hours (50 x 1.5 = 75) or 75 amp-hours at the higher rate.

Also remember, battery life is decreased if the battery is discharged fully. Lead acid batteries have the longest life, if they are kept fully charged.

Lights and Alarms

POWER Indicator (Green) This light will turn on when the inverter is turned on and is operating normally. If this light goes out, the 12v power is missing (possible blown fuse).

Fault Indicator (Red) Fault conditions include output overload, output short circuit, low input voltage and over temperature of the unit. This can happen if a device has a large turn on surge, if an appliance (like a drill or saw) is stalled or if the inverter does not have a supply of cool air.

Fuse Replacement - If you overload the power inverter, it is possible that the external fuse might blow. Always determine the cause of the fuse blowing and remedy the problem before using the power inverter again.

How the Inverter Works

This power inverter has two electronic sections. The first section converts 12V DC to approximately 160V DC using modern high frequency conversion techniques that uses small lightweight efficient transformers. The second section converts the 160V DC to 115 VAC using high efficiency power MOSFET transistor devices. The inverters generate a modified sine wave that works with almost every product on the market.

CAUTION: Do not use the following products with an inverter with a modified sine wave output.

- Small battery operated devices like razors, flashlights and night lights that can be plugged directly into an AC outlet to recharge
- A few battery chargers for power tool battery packs that have warnings about high voltage present on the battery terminals.

Smooth Start

The Smooth Start feature of the STP line of power inverters is designed to handle the power surge that is created when some appliances are turned on. This feature helps protect both the appliance and the inverter from excessive power draws and surges.

When the power switch is turned on, the STP inverter smoothly brings up the AC power. This circuitry also activates under excessive loads, even short circuits, to quickly turn off power to protect the device and the inverter. The STP inverter then automatically attempts to smoothly bring up the AC power, unless it detects an excessive load.

Light Status Chart

Power Switch	Power Light	Beeper	Fan	Fault Light	Mode
Off	Off	Off	Off	Off	Unit is off
On	**On**	Off	**On**	Off	Normal Operation
On	**On**	**On**	**On**	Off	Low input voltage, 10.2 to 9.7 volts
On	**On**	**On**	**On**	**On**	Low input voltage, less than 9.7 volts
On	**On**	Off	**On**	**On**	High Input voltage, greater than 15V
On	**On**	Off	**On**	**On**	Unit over temperature or overloaded
On	Off	Off	Off	Off	No 12 VOLTS input to inverter

Troubleshooting

Problem	Cause	Solution
Unit does not operate	Input voltage is below 10 volts	Attach to proper supply
	Fuse blown	Determine cause for fuse blowing and then replace fuse feeding inverter.
	Over voltage	Check DC input voltage
Unit operates for a short period and then turns off	Load is trying to draw too much current	Be sure load is less than rated watts of inverter. Remove excessive load. Turn inverter off and back on to reset.
Unit operates for a while and gets warm	Inverter is in thermal shutdown mode	Allow inverter to cool down. Turn inverter off and back on to reset.
Low battery alarm is on	Input voltage is below 10.2 volts	Make sure car engine is running. Check condition of wiring. Battery may be low and needs recharging.
Television and stereo interference	RF interference from power inverter	Position the power inverter and wiring as far as possible from electronic equipment, antenna and cables and reorient as necessary.
115 VAC Output voltage reads incorrectly	Modified sine wave output can cause incorrect reading on a typical multimeter	Use a true RMS meter like a Fluke 8060A or Triplett 4200 to measure correct voltage.

Product Specifications

(Subject to change without notice)

	STP-600
Input	12 - 14 volts DC
Input no-load current	< 0.20 A
Output type	modified sine wave
Output, Watts, **continuous** **10 minutes**	 550W 600W
Output, peak	1,200W
Frequency, +/- 1%	60 Hz
Efficiency	85 - 90%
Outlets	2
Protection **Thermal** **Low battery alarm (10.2v)** **Low battery shutdown (9.7v)** **Output short circuit** **Over voltage (15v)**	 yes yes yes yes yes
Size (inches)	3” x 8” x 12”
Weight: unit/gross	4.5/7 lb
Package Includes:	• 1 User Manual • 1 STP-600 Inverter • Cables w/ Alligator Clips

Limited Warranty

Sima Products Corporation ("Company") warrants that if the accompanying product proves to be defective to the original purchaser in material or workmanship within 90 days from the original retail purchase, the Company will, at the Company's option, either repair or replace same without charge (but no cash refund will be made). If the product is returned within three (3) years from the original date of purchase, the Company will repair or replace the unit, however, a standardized labor-only fee will be charged. The Company will not charge a fee for any parts used in the repair. The Company will notify you of any fees to be assessed prior to servicing the unit.

What you must do to enforce the Warranty: You must deliver, mail or ship the product, together with the original bill of sale, this limited Warranty statement as proof of warranty coverage to:
Sima Products Corporation
Attn: Customer Service
140 Pennsylvania Ave., Bldg. #5,
Oakmont, PA 15139

Call customer service (800-345-7462) before sending the unit in for service.

Limitation of Liability and Remedies

Sima Products Corporation shall have no liability for any damages due to lost profits, loss of use or anticipated benefits, or other incidental, consequential, special or punitive damages arising from the use of, or the inability to use, this product, whether arising out of contract, negligence, tort or under any warranty, even if Sima Products Corporation has been advised of the possibility of such damages. Sima Products Corporation's liability for damages in no event shall exceed the amount paid for this product. Sima Products Corporation neither assumes nor authorizes anyone to assume for it any other liabilities.

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